time four days are allotted for this purpose.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Usually for the Budget Session we used to have a discussion on the Rajpramukh's Address for three or four days. That has been curtailed this time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us wait and see what the Leader of the House will say tomorrow.

A MEMBER.—What about tomorrow's morning session, Sir ?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I have no objection, Sir, to hold the session tomorrow morning.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Tomorrow, we shall have the session in the morning between 8-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—We did not attentively hear about the personnel of the Petitions Committee. I would like to know whether representatives of the Opposition have been included in that Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes. Sri Sivarudrappa is included.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—He is not a representative of our party. Our party is the recognised party in this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I was under that impression. It was perhaps a mistaken notion. However, it cannot exceed that number now.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Next time we will have the Opposition.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is better, Sir, that the Leader of the House announces the new entrants to his party.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I am waiting for the Leader of the Opposition to join my party so that I can announce the new entrants once for all. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is he on the way ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am at Jagalur. (Laughter !)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Notifications on the Cattle Trespass Act.

Sri T. CHANNIAH (Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government).—Sir, as required by sub-section 2 of Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, I lay on the Table of the House a copy of each of the following notifications : Notification dated 30th December 1953 and another notification dated 12th February 1954.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Section 12 (2) of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by the 1951 Amendment Act requires that every notification issued under sub-section (1) of that section prescribing the scale of fine to be levied for cattle impounded will come into force from the date of publication in the Gazette and shall be laid before the Assembly, if in session, as soon as may be after the issue of the notification, and, if not in session, within three days of its re-assembling. The Assembly is given the power on a resolution moved by a member within seven days thereafter to modify such notification and if so modified, the notification thereafter takes effect in such modified form.

Two notifications have been recently issued, one dated 30th December 1953 but published in the Gazette on 7th January 1954 and the other dated 12th February 1954 and published in the Gazette on 18th February 1954.

So far as the first notification ir concerned, Members will remembes that the Assembly was in session from 12th January to 22nd January. It was, therefore, the duty of the Government to have laid the notification before the Assembly during that session. It is not my duty to examine the precise effect of non-compliance with the provisions of Section 12 (2) on the effectiveness of the notification. But a valuable right has been conceded to the Members by Section 12(2) and any delay in laying the notification before the Assembly amounts to a serious interference with such rights. I trust that Government will observe the procedure laid down in such provisions of Acts more strictly in future.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I would like to know as to where the copies of the notifications are. While agreeing with the observations made by the Speaker, I wish to state that it is the duty of the Government that, in

(SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

all such cases, copies of the notifications are despatched to the members. As soon as Government passes the notification, a copy of the notification must at once be sent to all the members of this House. Otherwise, they will not be aware of such notifications.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will just ascertain and let you know. Copies of the notifications must have been distributed.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Now copies may be distributed to the members so that we may be able to express our views. I think that th notifications should be issued after consulting the views of the members, which has not been done.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Maddur).—Sir, I thank the Chair for safeguarding the interests of this House, in bringing to the notice of the House the irregularity committed by the Government. I hope, Sir, as you also hoped that they will not commit such a mistake next time.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Sir, I also wish to bring to the notice of this House another irregularity committed by the Government. They first published in the Gazette that the District Boards will be abolished.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is not before us now and I cannot allow any other matter to be discussed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—Sir, I beg to introduce:

The Mysore Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1954, and

The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954,

which have been published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

1-30 P.M.

THE MYSORE HOUSE RENT AND ACCOMMODATION CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

Motion to consider

* **Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO** (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration by the House."

Sir, as could be seen. it is a unanimous report of the Select Committee. Full advantage has been taken of the discussion in this House. It has been comprehensively discussed and the report is a unanimous report. In particular the definition of 'member of the family' was discussed at great length and it is now included that the undivided brother's widow who has not remarried, should be considered as the member of the family and should get all the benefits that the other male members get under the Bill.

The other amendment that attracted the attention of the members was that certain disability was imposed on persons who were evicted from a house for default in payment of rent. Now, after payment of the balance for which he might have been defaulter, he will not be liable to that disability and he will be treated as a man of honour and will be entitled for the allotment of a house.

The third amendment which attracted the attention was that where the landlord was in possession of a house as an administrator,etc., the occupation shall mean occupation of the beneficiary.

Lastly, one other item which goes to the benefit of the tenant is, the maximum time allowed. According to the existing law, one month's time has been allowed. That has been extended to three months. Thus, it could be seen that the Bill has been reviewed in the interest of the landlord and in the interest of the tenant and in